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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SOUTH CAROLINA
VOCATIONAL
REHABILITATION
DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Year 1974-75



Dill D. Beckman
Commissioner

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Honorable James B. Edwards
Governor of South Carolina
The State House
Columbia, South Carolina

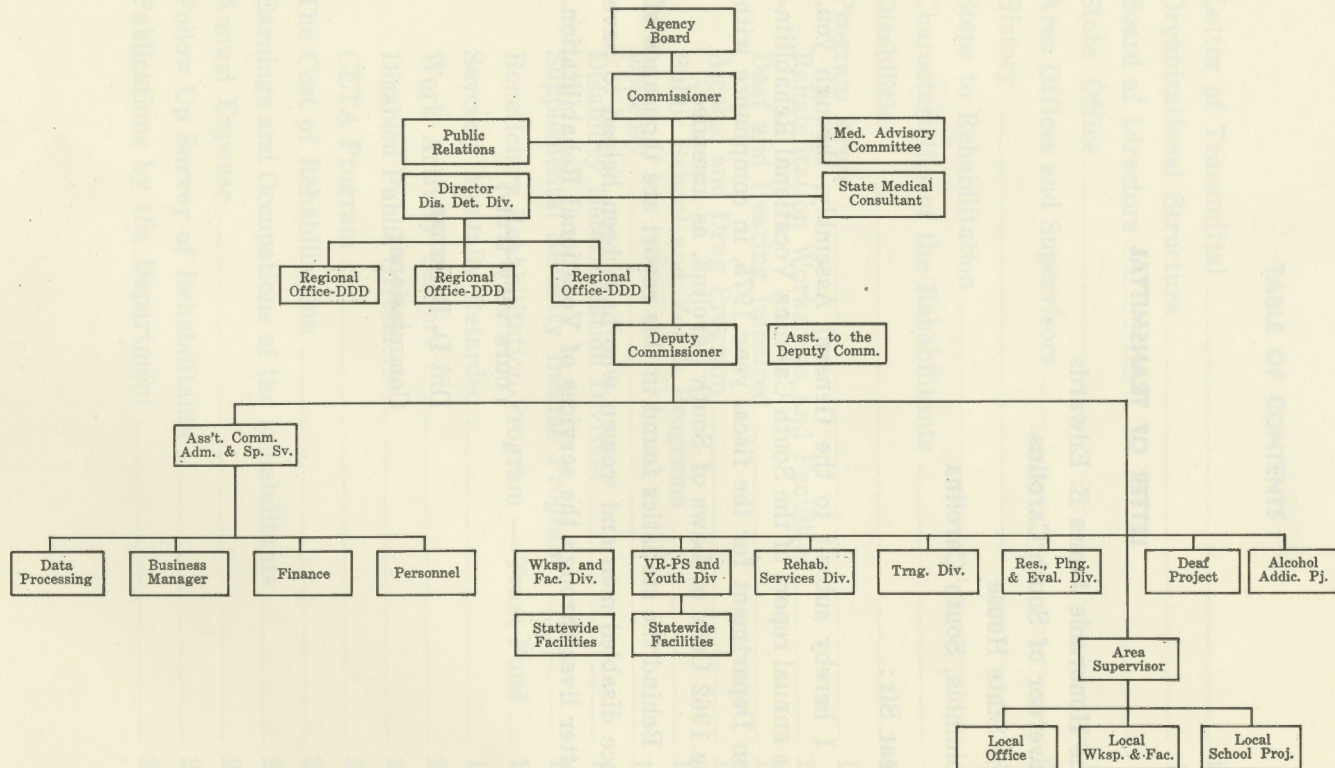
Dear Sir:

I hereby submit to the General Assembly, through you, the annual report of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department for the fiscal year 1975, in compliance with the 1962 Code of Laws of South Carolina, as amended.

Behind the statistics found in this report are thousands of once disabled men and women who have been helped to have better lives through the services of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Yours very truly,

Dill D. Beckman
Commissioner



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. Roy Stone, Jr., Greenville, Chairman

Dr. H. L. Laffitte, Allendale, Vice Chairman

Dill D. Beckman, Columbia, Secretary

Dr. James T. Bell, Jr., Hartsville

Ernest H. Carroll, Rock Hill

Harry W. Findley, Anderson

Daniel E. Martin, Charleston

John A. Montgomery, Columbia

STATE OFFICE

Dr. Dill D. BeckmanCommissioner

Joe S. DusenburyDeputy Commissioner

T. E. Ringer, Jr.Asst. Commissioner, Administration and
Special Services

Dr. Robert E. BrabhamAssistant to the Deputy
Commissioner

Dr. Charles S. ChandlerSupervisor, Planning and
Research

George L. ClecklerSupervisor, Public School and
Youth Services

C. J. CollinsSupervisor, Rehabilitation Services

B. J. MarettDirector, Disability Determination Division

William E. MiddletonActing Supervisor,
Workshops and Facilities

Dr. Ben MillerMedical Consultant

Allen T. GanttPersonnel Director

Edward H. McMillionDepartmental Training Coordinator

Lyn D. JohnsonPublic Information Specialist

AREA OFFICES AND SUPERVISORS

Raymond Mizell407 Hayne Avenue, S. W., Aiken

Robert Pettigrew1103 North Fant Street, Anderson

W. B. Creel34 George Street, Charleston

Ronald W. Parker100 Main Street, Columbia

John C. Winn203 Laurel Street, Conway

H. B. Powell, Jr.1550 West Evans Street, Florence
102 Screven, Georgetown

O. D. ParkerAcademy Building, 2 Hampton Av., Greenville

W. H. Turnley109 Oak Ave., Greenwood

W. J. Chapman328 S. Fifth Street, Hartsville

John Lybrand396 St. Paul Street, N. E., Orangeburg

George McGill756 Cherry Road, Rock Hill

C. M. Isetts864 N. Church Street, Spartanburg

A. L. CaughmanCity-County Office Building, Sumter

William RogersHiers Professional Center, Walterboro

HISTORY

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department has placed 133,214 disabled people in gainful employment since the beginning of the rehabilitation program in South Carolina.

The vocational rehabilitation program started in South Carolina in 1927 as a division of the South Carolina Department of Education, with one full-time and two part-time employees. It was not until 1957 that the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department was established as a separate state agency. Since that time, and particularly during the past decade, the Department has experienced unparalleled growth. The number of rehabilitants has increased from 3,601 in 1965 to 13,143 in 1975. This brings the total number of rehabilitants of Vocational Rehabilitation to 133,214 since its beginning.

The Department has grown to over 1,000 employees with 15 area offices and 9 satellite offices to serve the clients in all locations of the state. Workshop and evaluation centers are also located within other state institutions, as well as near area offices. Mobile evaluation units provide services to handicapped persons living in rural areas of South Carolina. Services have been improved by setting up specialized facilities in cooperation with public and private groups and organizations. Coordinated services in special facilities are considered to be one of the main keys to enabling thousands of severely disabled to be released from economic imprisonment.

STEPS TO REHABILITATION

There are seven basic steps to the process of rehabilitation, each performing a vital function in changing the client from a burden on society to a useful and productive citizen.

Diagnostic Services — Through comprehensive procedures, an evaluation of the client's medical, social, psychological and vocational needs can be determined.

Counseling and Guidance — Counseling is a continuous service provided all clients throughout the entire rehabilitation

process. The counselor develops, coordinates and integrates services according to the individual needs of his client, his interests and aptitudes and the employment outlook in his community.

Physical Restoration — Medical, surgical, dental or psychiatric treatment and hospitalization are given when needed to restore the disabled person to the best possible physical and mental condition. Many times, the handicap is completely removed by treatment.

Artificial Appliances — Limbs, glasses, hearing aids and other kinds of artificial aids are provided when needed. This service is based on financial need.

Training — The disabled person has a much better chance of getting a job if he has a work skill; therefore, many disabled people are trained or retrained in skills that they can perform despite their physical condition. Necessary maintenance, transportation and supplies are based on financial need.

Placement — No client is considered rehabilitated until he is placed in a job suited to his vocational and physical ability . . . this is the goal of all rehabilitation services.

Not all clients require all services, but professional counseling, evaluation and guidance are provided ALL clients in order that they may have the opportunity to achieve their maximum potential.

Follow-up — Every client receives follow-up to insure that his rehabilitation is successful and that both he and his employer are satisfied.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REHABILITANTS

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department was successful in rehabilitating 13,143 clients during 1975.

At the time of referral.

79.3% were unemployed

11.8% were in tax supported institutions

57.1% were dependent on family and friends for livelihood

66.6% had less than 12th grade education

Of the 13,143 men and women rehabilitated, 48.8% were male; 55.6% were white.

DISABILITIES

Rehabilitation of the handicapped has paid off as the disabled become productive. Services provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department are extended to persons afflicted with many different types of disabilities.

The 13,143 rehabilitants served by Vocational Rehabilitation in 1975 had these disabilities:

<i>Type of Disability</i>	<i>Number of Rehabilitants</i>
Blood Diseases	37
Speech Impairment	68
Epilepsy and Nervous Disorders	171
Absence of Limbs	180
Respiratory Diseases	194
Cancer	202
Other Disabling Conditions	394
Allergy, Endocrine Disorders	438
Hearing Impairments	512
Heart and Circulatory Conditions	647
Genito-Urinary System	799
Visual Impairments	856
Orthopedic Deformity	1,444
Digestive System Disorders	1,483
Mental Retardation	2,104
Mental Illness	3,614

PROGRAM AREAS

Rehabilitation Workshops and Facilities

The workshops and facilities of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department are designed to assist in the coordination, development and provision of comprehensive

rehabilitation services to the handicapped citizens of the State of South Carolina.

The rehabilitation workshop facility has as its main emphasis the provision of comprehensive evaluation and adjustment training services. Vocational evaluation, including I.Q., aptitude, interest and dexterity testing, as well as personal, social and work adjustment status and functioning, is provided by the staff of the workshop facility. The workshop also provides comprehensive adjustment training services which may include personal grooming classes, World of Work groups, activities of daily living classes, work adjustment through the utilization of contract activities, academic classes, and other services as required.

Statewide facilities are available generally to provide services to all disability groups. There are also facilities of a statewide or a local nature which are specialized facilities and projects having been developed to provide rehabilitation services to a particular type of handicapped individual.

Construction was begun during last fiscal year on four workshops to be owned and operated by the Department. They are located in Charleston, Orangeburg, Walterboro, and Sumter.

Evaluation, Training and Workshop Facilities:

- * Aiken Rehabilitation Facility
- * Anderson Area Rehabilitation Center
 - Charleston Rehabilitation Facility
 - Columbia Workshop Facility
- * Conway Rehabilitation Center
 - Greenville Workshop Facility
- * Greenwood Workshop Facility
- * Orangeburg Workshop Facility
 - Pee Dee Rehabilitation Facility, Florence
- * Rock Hill Workshop Facility
 - Spartanburg Workshop Facility
- * Sumter Workshop Facility
- * Walterboro Area Rehabilitation Center
- * Work activity centers for the severely mentally retarded in operation within these facilities.

Statewide Facilities:

Alcohol and Drug Addiction Center, Columbia
 Holmesview Alcoholic Center, Greenville
 Palmetto Center, Florence
 Cedar Spring Facility for the Deaf, Spartanburg
 Evaluation and Training Facility for the Deaf, Opportunity School, West Columbia
 Dill Beckman Vocational Rehabilitation Facility, Ladson
 Midlands Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia
 Whitten Village Rehabilitation Facility, Clinton
 Vocational Rehabilitation Evaluation Center, Opportunity School, West Columbia
 Medical University Hospital Facilities, Charleston
 Psychiatric Rehabilitation
 Speech and Hearing Facility
 Cardio-Vascular Facility
 Peripheral Vascular Facility
 Epilepsy Rehabilitation Facility
 Referral Unit
 Public Offender Facilities
 Reception and Evaluation Center, Columbia
 Central Correctional Institution, Columbia
 Pre-release Center, Columbia
 Correctional Institution for Women, Columbia
 Wateree Correctional Institution, Boykin
 Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center, Greenville
 Macdougall Youth Correction Center, Ridgeville
 State Park Health Center, Columbia
 Crafts-Farrow Hospital Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia
 State Hospital Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia

Specialized Rehabilitation Facilities and Projects:

Hearing and Speech Center, Columbia
 Mobile Evaluation Unit, Hartsville
 Evaluation Facility for Mental Health, Spartanburg
 Cardio-Vascular Rehabilitation Facility, Greenville
 Marshall Pickens Evaluation Facility, Greenville

Deaf and Hearing Impaired

The Vocational Rehabilitation Program for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired has expanded to include thirty-three (33) professional and non-professional staff members located strategically throughout South Carolina to serve only the hearing impaired caseloads. Nine (9) of the professional staff are counselors serving from two to six counties each.

The Adult Deaf Evaluation and Training Center, operated in cooperation with the South Carolina Opportunity School in West Columbia, has increased in size and is serving severely disabled deaf individuals from across the state. A full-time psychologist for the deaf has been employed at the Adult Deaf Center and will serve as in-house psychologist as well as acting as liaison between the Vocational Rehabilitation state psychological staff and deaf clients. Services being provided at the Adult Deaf Center include guidance and counseling, evaluation, personal, social and work adjustment training, speech therapy, communication training (sign language and finger spelling), recreation programs and job training.

During fiscal year 1974-75, clients were primarily referred by physicians, schools for the physically handicapped, artificial appliance companies, educational institutions, interested individuals, deaf consumers and other social service related industries.

Cases accepted for services under the program included:

Deafness, unable to talk	195
Deafness, able to talk	232
Other Hearing Impairments	905

Total accepted for services1,332

Total rehabilitated 512

The Vocational Rehabilitation facility located on the campus and in cooperation with the South Carolina School for the Deaf continues to work with the deaf students while they are attending Cedar Spring. Upon graduation the students are transferred to their respective home area and services are continued until completion by the specialty counselors.

A continued effort is being made to provide adequate services through the local speech and hearing centers throughout the state. Also, more involvement with the deaf community and their organizations has provided a much improved relationship with the hearing impaired population.

Alcohol and Drug Program

During fiscal year 1974-75, Vocational Rehabilitation served approximately 1,787 alcoholics, 162 drug addicts and

304 drug abusers, resulting in successful rehabilitation of 592 alcoholics, 39 drug addicts and 94 drug abusers.

Two in-patient and rehabilitation facilities in the state, Palmetto Center in Florence and Holmesview in Greenville, admitted 462 and 259 residents, respectively. Holmesview began serving female clients during fiscal year 1974-75 as a result of an expansion program at the facility.

Holmesview and Palmetto Center support the referring field counselors who remain responsible for follow-up services when the clients return to their home communities. Currently there are several full-time counselors for alcoholics, with alcoholics in other areas being served by general counselors.

The Counseling and Referral Elective (CARE) program went into effect as a result of legislation passed in July, 1972. This program was set up to assist state employees with problems caused by alcohol or other problems, but the program has been expanded into the private sector. CARE received 99 referrals during fiscal year 1974-75.

The State Plan on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism provided for an alcohol project administrator to Vocational Rehabilitation, as well as to five other state agencies, for the purpose of coordinating and expanding alcohol projects with respective agencies.

Drug addicts and drug abusers are also being served by general counselors and specialized counselors for the mentally ill. The State of South Carolina has constructed a diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation center for alcoholics and drug addicts and abusers. The Center is used for voluntary and involuntary patients. A comprehensive vocational evaluation unit has been set up within the South Carolina Addictions Center, providing vocational services to all clients referred by the Addictions Center program. Vocational Rehabilitation was also active in developing the state plan for drug abuse.

Public School and Youth Programs

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department has an agreement with the State Department of Education

and many local school districts throughout the state to provide rehabilitation services to eligible physically and mentally handicapped students in the secondary schools.

The services rendered in this program are the same type provided to many other vocational rehabilitation clients. They include vocationally oriented counseling and guidance, medical and non-medical evaluation to determine the type of work the student will be suited to do upon completion of his formal education.

The Department also cooperates with the Department of Youth Services and many family courts in developing programs of services for juvenile delinquents.

The same criteria is used for acceptance of clients in these programs as for other Vocational Rehabilitation programs.

During fiscal year 1974-75, there were 8,272 mentally and physically handicapped students served through the school programs, of whom 1,748 were successfully rehabilitated. The family court program rehabilitated 312 of the 1,733 which it served during last fiscal year.

A program of services is also available for those students who drop out of school before they reach a training state or employment readiness. These individuals may be returned to school, placed in on-the-job training, or placed in some specialized vocational training program in keeping with their abilities and interests.

There are 25 VR-PS programs located in the following areas: Anderson, Campobello, Chester, Cherokee, Charleston, Columbia, Conway, Dentsville, Dillon, Fairfield, Florence, Graniteville, Greenwood, Kershaw, Kingstree, Lancaster, Lexington, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Rock Hill, Sumter, Union and York.

Family Court programs are operating in 13 locations. They are: Anderson, Aiken, Charleston, Columbia, Florence, Beaufort, Greenville, Greenwood, Conway, Orangeburg, Rock Hill, Spartanburg and Laurens.

Epilepsy

A concentrated effort is being made through the Epilepsy Rehabilitation Facility at the Medical University Hospital in Charleston to provide the necessary services for epileptic clients. The facility was set up as a result of a grant through the Developmental Disabilities Act, specifically for these clients who need a well-coordinated delivery of services, usually for a longer period of time than many other rehabilitation clients. A major portion of their rehabilitation deals with educating the client and his family on the nature of epilepsy.

Last year, 97 clients were served at the facility at the Medical University, of whom 16 were successfully rehabilitated.

Disability Determination Division

The Division has the responsibility, under the provision of the 1954 Social Security Act, for determining eligibility for disability benefits to qualified individuals covered by social security insurance. The Division has the main responsibility for assisting claimants in obtaining medical evidence to support their claims for benefits. The claimant, not the government, must assume the responsibility for any charge made by the medical sources for the initial report.

Beginning on January 1, 1974, the Division initiated another program under an agreement with the federal government. The Supplemental Security Income Program went into effect at that time, with the state no longer giving welfare assistance to the needy aged, blind and disabled. The federal government assumed this responsibility and the Disability Determination Division makes the decision on eligibility for the disabled.

Eligibility for benefits is determined by rehabilitation disability examiners and medical specialists who staff the Division. They secure all medical evidence and further develop non-medical evidence, if necessary, and either allow or deny the application on the basis of whether the applicant's disability makes him unable to engage in any substantial activity.

Last year there were 73,717 disabled workers and dependents receiving benefits for an average monthly payroll of \$8,922,666.

All applicants are evaluated for consideration of referral to the Vocational Rehabilitation program. When it seems likely that the applicant could be made able to work again, he is referred to the appropriate division.

In fiscal year 1974-75, 464 of the persons who were drawing benefits and were referred to Vocational Rehabilitation by the Disability Determination Division were rehabilitated.

Supplemental Security Income Program

Beginning on January 1, 1974, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department initiated a new program under an agreement with the federal government.

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program went into effect at that time, with the state no longer giving welfare assistance to the needy aged, blind and disabled. Prior to this time, the South Carolina Department of Social Services provided payments to this group.

Under the new program the federal government assumed the responsibility of payments to the needy aged, blind and disabled, with the Disability Determination Division — a division of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department — charged with the responsibility of making the decision on eligibility for the disabled in South Carolina.

Since the beginning of this program a number of these "disabled" people have been referred to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department for services. The result of the services provided was that some of these "disabled" were returned to gainful employment.

SSI payments are made to the disabled based on economic need. When clients are placed in employment and they begin to earn a salary, their economic situation changes, and payments to these clients are adjusted accordingly. The goal of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department is to remove or reduce SSI payments to clients. Clients who are placed in employment are often able to earn a salary greater than the SSI benefits which they would receive.

The SSI Program provides for a nine month trial work period. During this period, barring medical recovery, a determination as to the individual's capacity to engage in Substan-

tial Gainful Activity (SGA) will be deferred until the end of the work period. An SSI recipient's earnings during a trial work period is counted in computing the payment level. Another rehabilitation incentive is the "Self Support Plan" — any income and/or resources necessary to fulfilling an approved "Self Support Plan" may be disregarded in computing payment amounts.

There are eleven SSI specialty counselors in the state at this time, but all areas of the state are covered by these counselors. They are located in Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Rock Hill, Conway, Florence, Sumter, Columbia, Aiken, Charleston and Walterboro.

During fiscal year 1974-75, the Department rehabilitated 104 Supplemental Security Income recipients who met special selection criteria. At least 60% of these recipients closed as successfully rehabilitated met substantial gainful activity requirement and will be terminated from the SSI rolls as a result of the services provided by the Supplemental Security Income Program.

Beneficiary Rehabilitation Program — Trust Fund

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department has made continuous progress in serving the Social Security Disability Beneficiary since the inception of the Trust Fund Program in 1965.

Congress amended the Social Security Act at that time by setting up a trust fund which amounted to 1% of all money that was being paid out to disability beneficiaries, to be set aside for 100% allocation to state vocational rehabilitation agencies for the purpose of providing services to selected beneficiaries who meet special selection criteria.

The criteria which the trust fund counselor uses are aimed toward the rehabilitation of the selected beneficiary to a level of medical improvement and/or a level of income which would result in the beneficiary no longer being eligible for, and in need of social security disability benefits. The accomplishment of these objectives resulted in Congress increasing Trust Fund Program allocations effective July 1, 1973, to 1½% of benefits paid out. This increase in funds made it possible for

South Carolina to add additional counselors, offering full time Trust Fund coverage over the entire state with 14 counselors now serving South Carolina. They work only with the Social Security Disability Beneficiary.

A person is considered eligible for Disability Social Security Benefits if he is found to have a severe impairment which prevents work and which has lasted or is expected to last for 12 months or longer. The beneficiary who is found to meet special Trust Fund Selection Criteria, does not have to meet economic need requirements to receive vocational rehabilitation services provided from Trust Funds. The beneficiary whose disability is permanent and cannot be improved will receive a nine-month trial work period if he is able to find a work situation that is suited for one with limitations imposed by such disability. At the end of the nine months of work, the client will be reevaluated and a decision will be made concerning his ability to continue work. If it is determined that the beneficiary is able to do substantial gainful work, he will be given three additional months of benefits, or a total of 12 months, then will be terminated.

Should he later become unable to continue employment, immediate resumption of benefits will be provided. These incentives give a beneficiary every opportunity to attempt to return to work no matter how severe the limitations are. If the beneficiary recovers medically the trial work period does not apply.

During fiscal year 1974-75 South Carolina rehabilitated 329 Social Security beneficiaries who met special selection criteria. Previous follow-up studies show that at least 50% of those beneficiaries closed as successfully rehabilitated become terminated from the Social Security rolls as a result of the services provided by the Trust Fund program.

Severely Mentally Retarded

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department also provides services to the severely mentally retarded in three state institutions. These services are geared to benefit the mentally retarded who need residential types of services rather than local community services. These are carried out

in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Mental Retardation.

Services provided to these clients include vocational evaluation, adjustment, community resident placement, job placement, training and follow up services to ensure that the client is progressing well in his new life-style.

Within the last two years, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Department of Mental Retardation have developed five community residences within the state for those clients being transferred from institutions into competitive employment. This program has allowed for an extension of vocational rehabilitation services within the Vocational Rehabilitation units at the institutions.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Unit at Whitten Village is now serving clients from the institution population. Midlands Center is considered the statewide facility, whereby clients are referred by Vocational Rehabilitation counselors in other areas for an individualized comprehensive program of services to meet the individual needs of the clients. At Coastal Center, the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit is providing services to the institutional population as well as reaching the communities through several public schools. This attempt has allowed for a delivery of services that would otherwise have been unavailable for the retarded citizens in that area of the state.

During fiscal year 1974-75, there were 9,342 clients with the disability of mental retardation, of whom 2,104 were closed as successfully rehabilitated.

Work Activity Centers

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation and the South Carolina Department of Mental Retardation have, through a cooperative agreement, set up work activity centers in an attempt to provide improved services to the severely mentally retarded of the state.

The work activity center program began with two centers, one in Anderson and one in Rock Hill, in 1973, with initial funding under the Developmental Disabilities Act. All are now funded jointly by Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Mental Retardation. Centers are now in opera-

tion in Greenwood, Aiken, Orangeburg, Walterboro, Conway, Florence and Sumter as well. Future plans provide for centers in all of the 13 vocational rehabilitation workshops in the state.

Services offered in these projects include evaluation, personal and social adjustment, work adjustment, on-the-job training, as well as daily living classes.

The services offered in the program are designed to take the severely mentally retarded out of institutions and provide them with the training they need in order to return to society. These citizens will, hopefully, be able to return to the community and earn a livelihood as a result of the program. Because of the severity of their disability, these handicapped people usually require a longer transition period before their employment.

The work activity centers served 143 severely mentally retarded clients during fiscal year 1974-75.

Disabled Public Offenders

Last year the Department served 5,698 public offenders and rehabilitated 1,523. It is now working with the public offender and within institutions and providing evaluation, counseling, placement and follow-up.

The Department recognizes that the current figures represent only a small number of disabled public offenders who are eligible for vocational rehabilitation services. However, the public project is attempting to develop resources in those areas of the state where the South Carolina Department of Corrections is moving toward the concept of regionalization. As more local correctional facilities are placed under supervision of the state, this will allow for more public offenders to be considered for vocational rehabilitation services.

At present, the Department of Corrections has seven work release centers and two pre-release centers. Vocational rehabilitation should be included within these centers and for additional follow-up services after the clients leave the institutions to return to their communities. The vocational rehabilitation counselor plays an integral part in assisting the

public offender in his reintegration into the community setting.

With the Vocational Rehabilitation services provided while the public offender is incarcerated and the services provided after his release, the disabled public offender receives the necessary reinforcement to ensure his successful rehabilitation.

The follow-up program for these clients is presently being carried by nine counselors located in strategic areas in the state, serving primarily the clients who are transferred to them from the institutions.

CETA Program

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, in cooperation with the Governor's Division of Administration, obtained a contract to provide medical and medically related services to manpower enrollees throughout the State of South Carolina.

The manpower program is funded through the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) under the United States Department of Labor. It is designed to provide manpower training and other services to assist the unemployed, the underemployed and the disadvantaged population. The goal of the program is to allow these individuals to be better prepared to enter the labor market.

It has been found that a number of these individuals under the CETA program also have mental and physical disabilities, for which Vocational Rehabilitation experience is most appropriate.

With the \$423,505 made available to Vocational Rehabilitation during fiscal year 1974-75, medical examinations and related services were provided to more than 5,000 people during the year.

CETA funds allow for provision of full-time Vocational Rehabilitation counselors in selected offices throughout the state.

In addition to regular manpower programs, the Department was also provided a contract for total manpower services for a select group of youthful public offenders. In that

program, four vocational rehabilitation counselors provide for the development of a comprehensive manpower training plan for that group.

As a result of the success of the program during last fiscal year, funding is almost doubled for fiscal year 1975-76, with more than \$800,000 allocated for the CETA program. Expanded services under this program will include operation of various evaluation and assessment centers in locations in the state.

THE COST OF REHABILITATION

Supporting unemployed disabled persons is a continuous cost year after year. For instance, the average patient at the South Carolina State Hospital costs the institution \$5,391 per year. Yet the cost for rehabilitation per client was only \$1,788 last year.

EARNINGS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE REHABILITANTS

The average weekly earnings of the rehabilitants increased 468.6% as a result of rehabilitation services — from an average of \$13.09 per week per client before rehabilitation to \$74.45 per week per client after rehabilitation.

These rehabilitants are working at various jobs now. 563 are working in farming and related occupations; 2,025 are working in special occupations; 3,057 in service occupations; 5,221 in industrial occupations; 1,472 in clerical and sales and 805 in professional, technical and managerial occupations.

ANNUAL EXPENSE

The total annual expenditures by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department to its clients last year was \$23,493,973. It takes less than five years for the rehabilitant to repay the state and federal governments the cost of rehabilitation through annual taxes. The 13,143 rehabilitants last year will pay an estimated \$3,196,509 in federal income tax; \$386,772 in state income tax and \$1,329,658 in state sales tax.

Of the total annual expenditures 96.6%, or \$22,695,265, went for case services. This involves counseling and placement of the clients. This expenditure was used for profes-

sional and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, rent, office maintenance and equipment. The remainder, \$798,708, or 3.4%, was spent on administration in Vocational Rehabilitation. This includes administrative and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, public information, rent and office maintenance and equipment. The case services monies are also spent on diagnostic procedures, surgery, treatment, prosthetic appliances, hospitalization and convalescent care, training, training materials, maintenance and transportation tools, and equipment and licenses. These figures do not include expenditures for the Disability Determination Division program in South Carolina during fiscal year 1974-75.

A comparison of expenditures for fiscal year 1973-74 and 1974-75 shows:

	FY 1973-74	FY 1974-75
Administration	3.5% or \$662,960	3.4% or \$798,708
General Rehabilitation ...	50.5% or \$9,687,844	50.7% or \$11,927,469
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Program	1.1% or \$213,252	1.0% or \$225,563
Evaluation and Training Facilities	15.9% or \$3,056,938	15.0% or \$3,530,598
Alcoholic Center (Palmetto)	2.3% or \$449,161	2.1% or \$497,474
Cooperative Public School Programs	12.9% or \$2,466,982	12.4% or \$2,919,690
Interagency Projects (Special Grants)	13.8% or \$2,640,739	15.3% or \$3,578,652
Workshop Productions1% or \$15,819
Total Operating Expense ..	\$19,177,476	\$23,493,973
Disability Determination Division	\$2,267,743	\$2,958,621
Capitol Improvements ...	\$6,550	\$847,240
Grant Total Expenditures	\$21,451,769	\$27,299,834

FOLLOW-UP SURVEY OF REHABILITANTS

A sample of 300 former Vocational Rehabilitation clients rehabilitated during fiscal year 1972-73 were interviewed one to two years later to determine the lasting effect of rehabilitation services.

Of the 300 former clients studied:

267 (89%) were employed for wages at the time of closure

220 (73%) were employed for wages 1 to 2 years later

- 121 (40%) remained on the same job
- 35 (12%) changed jobs but remained in the same type of work
- 64 (21%) changed to a different type of work
- 33 (11%) were active as homemakers or unpaid family workers
- 150 (68%) were earning higher wages than 1 to 2 years before
- 57 (26%) were earning the same wages as 1 to 2 years before
- 13 (06%) were earning less than 1 to 2 years before

PUBLICATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT

Annual Report

Breakthrough—A pictorial, graphic and factual review of each fiscal year

New Horizons—a newsletter

From Tax User to Tax Payer

Rehabilitation, The Third Phase of Medicine

Counseling and Referral Elective (CARE)

Palmetto Center

Holmesview Alcoholic Center

Deafness: A New Approach; a Brighter Tomorrow

Evaluation and Training Center for Adult Deaf

Has Disability Got You Down?

